

IN THE CLAIMS

1. (*Currently Amended*) Apparatus for driving a cholesteric liquid crystal display comprising:

a) the display including cholesteric liquid crystals having a first planar reflective state and a second transparent focal conic state, which is respectively responsive to different applied fields;

b) an addressing structure having rows and columns of conductors arranged so that when a column and a row overlap, they define a selectable pixel or segment to be viewable or non-viewable;

c) means for switching between a first and a second fixed voltage;

10 d) voltage divider means responsive to the first and second fixed voltages for providing one of two selectable voltages for each column and one of two selectable voltages for each row; and

e) means for applying the selected fixed voltage to the voltage divider for causing the voltage divider means to provide one of the two selectable voltages for a column and one of the two selectable voltages for a row so that a voltage for a particular pixel or segment will cause such pixel or segment to be in either a transparent or reflective state.

2. (*Previously Presented*) The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the voltage divider means is contained on a single chip.

3. *(Original)* The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the voltage divider means includes a series of resistors.

4. *(Original)* The apparatus of claim 1 further including means responsive to an input signal for causing the selection of appropriate diodes to provide the appropriate voltage at a selected pixel or segment of the display.

5. *(Currently Amended)* Apparatus for driving a cholesteric liquid crystal display comprising:

a) the display including cholesteric liquid crystals having a first planar reflective state and a second transparent focal conic state, which are respectively responsive to different applied fields;

b) an addressing structure having rows and columns of conductors arranged so that when a column and a row overlap, they define a selectable pixel or segment to be viewable or non-viewable;

c) a switching mechanism operatively coupled to the addressing structure, the switching structure being operative to output either a first voltage and a second voltage;

d) at least one column voltage divider for each column and at least one row voltage divider for each row within the addressing structure, the row and

column voltage dividers being responsive to the first and second fixed voltages to
15 provide one of two selectable voltages for each column and one of two selectable
voltages for each row; and

e) a selection circuit operatively coupled to the switching mechanism that
selects one of either the first or second voltages in accordance with a
predetermined scheme wherein the column voltage divider provides one of two
20 voltages for each column and the row voltage divider [[to]] provides one of two
voltages for each row so that a particular pixel or segment will have an applied
voltage that will cause the pixel or segment to selectively be in either a
transparent or a reflective state.

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6. *(Original)* The apparatus of claim 5 wherein the switching mechanism
and the selection circuitry are contained on a single chip.

7. *(Currently Amended)* The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the first
voltage is a high fixed voltage that serves as the single chip power source a
power.

8. *(Original)* The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the second voltage is a
reference voltage for the single chip.

9. (Original) The apparatus of claim 5 wherein the voltage dividers further comprise a series of resistors.

10. (Original) The apparatus of claim 5 further including means responsive to an input signal for causing the selection of appropriate diodes to provide the appropriate voltage at a selected pixel or segment of the display.

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11. (New) A display drive circuit for driving a cholesteric liquid crystal display, the display including cholesteric liquid crystals having a first planar reflective state and a second transparent focal conic state which are respectively responsive to different applied fields, the display further including an addressing structure having rows and columns of conductors arranged so that when a column and a row overlap a pixel or segment is rendered viewable or non-viewable, said circuit comprising:

5 a switching mechanism operatively coupled to the addressing structure, the switching structure being operative to output either of a first fixed voltage and
10 a second fixed voltage, said first fixed voltage and said second fixed voltage being unipolar relative to each other;

 at least one column voltage divider for each column and at least one row voltage divider for each row, the row and column voltage dividers being

responsive to the first and second fixed voltages to provide one of two selectable
15 voltages for each column and one of two selectable voltages for each row; and
a selection circuit operatively coupled to the switching mechanism that
selects one of either the first or second fixed voltages to thereby cause the
column voltage divider to provide one of the two selectable voltages for each
column and the row voltage divider to provide one of the two selectable voltages
20 for each row to thereby cause the pixels or segments to be in a desired one of
either a transparent or a reflective state.

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